

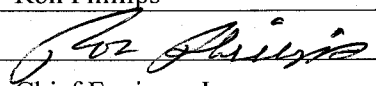
ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Central California Women's Facility

Water System Number: 2010800

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on May 30, 2012, to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Ron Phillips
Signature: 
Title: Chief Engineer I
Phone Number: (559) 665-5531 x: 7904 Date: May 30, 2012

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

LIST OF POSTING LOCATIONS

DATE:	LOCATION	POSTED Y/N	BY:
5-30-12	A YARD PROGRAM OFFICE	Y	JC
5-30-12	B YARD PROGRAM OFFICE	Y	JC
5-30-12	C YARD PROGRAM OFFICE	Y	JC
5-30-12	D YARD PROGRAM OFFICE	Y	JC
5-30-12	ENTRANCE BUILDING (VISITOR PROCESSING)	Y	JC
5-30-12	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	Y	JC
5-30-12	EDUCATION BUILDING	Y	JC
5-30-12	LIBRARY	Y	JC
5-30-12	501 HOUSING UNIT	Y	JC
5-30-12	502 HOUSING UNIT	Y	JC
5-30-12	503 HOUSING UNIT	Y	JC
5-30-12	504 HOUSING UNIT	Y	JC
5-30-12	505 HOUSING UNIT	Y	JC
5-30-12	506 HOUSING UNIT	Y	JC
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5-30-12	514 HOUSING UNIT	Y	JC
5-30-12	515 HOUSING UNIT	Y	JC
5-30-12	516 HOUSING UNIT	Y	JC
5-30-12	PIA/FIREHOUSE	Y	JC
5-30-12	WAREHOUSE	Y	JC
5-30-12	805 HOSPITAL	Y	JC
5-30-12	802 GYM	Y	JC

JAMES CAUGHEY

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Central California Women's Facility Report Date: May 11, 2012

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2011.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: The drinking water at Central California Women's Facility is drawn from wells on the prison site that taps an underground water table in the Berenda Creek Hydrological Area.

Name & location of source(s): Well numbers 401, 402 & 403, Central California Women's Facility

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source of water assessment was conducted for the active water supply wells of CCWF in April 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants; automobiles-gas station, electrical/electronic manufacturing, photo processing/printing, underground storage tanks-non regulated tanks.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: Ron Phillips, Chief Engineer I Phone: (559) 665-5531, ext. 7904

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	20	ND (non-detect)	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	20	0.10	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	8/31/2010	20	20-21	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/31/10	83	78-88	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha Activity Gross (pCi/L)	8/21/2007	0.6	0.32-1.13	15	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2006	0.43	.24-.88	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	8/31/2010	.142	ND - .420	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from some surface water treatment process
Chromium (ppb)	8/31/12	3.7	1.9-5.3	50	(100)	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating
Arsenic (ppb)	8/31/2010	6.0	4.7 – 9.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The US Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Barium (ppm)	8/31/2010	.133	.6110 - .150	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/31/2010	.0051	.003 - .0078	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	8/31/2010	.1	ND - .2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	8/31/2010	1.5	0.86 – 2.1	(AL=15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. CCWF is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Nitrate (ppm)	8/2011	8.7	5.2 – 13	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	8/31/2010	1.1	ND – 1.1	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits discharge from metal

Selenium (ppb)	8/31/2010	1.0	ND – 1.0	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
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TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	8/31/2010	142	ND – 420	200		Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment process
Iron (ppb)	8/31/2010	351*	53-920	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	8/31/2010	8.6	ND – 20	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	8/31/2010	217	210 – 230	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	8/31/2010	4.9	0.25 – 14	5 units		Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	8/31/2010	.009	0.0057 - .013	5		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (micrombs)	8/31/2010	293	280 – 310	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	8/31/2010	36	34 – 37	500		Naturally-occurring organic deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	8/31/2010	7	5.6 – 9.8	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF DISINFECTION CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Chlorine as CL2 (ppm)	2011	0.4	0.3 – 0.8	MRDL – 4.0 MRDLG – 4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2010	ND (non-detect)	N/A	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2010	ND (non-detect)	N/A	MCL – 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

“Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ug/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.”

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Iron	Leaching from natural deposits	2010	Proposal to lower stages of well	None

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language